




Euramerican History in Arizona

By the
Euramerican National Assembly




Arizona Euramerica

- Spanish in Arizona
- Gadsden Purchase
- Charles Poston
- Pete Kitchen

Spanish in Arizona



- 1539 - Fray Marcos de Niza searched for Seven Cities of Cibola (Aztec Cities of Gold)
 - 1540 – Francisco Vazques de Coronado explored Eastern Arizona.
 - 1691 – Friar Eusebio Francisco Kino established several missions as well as in Tumacacori
 - 1752 Tubac Presidio established
 - Oldest surviving Spanish Mission is in Tumacacori, South of Tubac. Now a national park.
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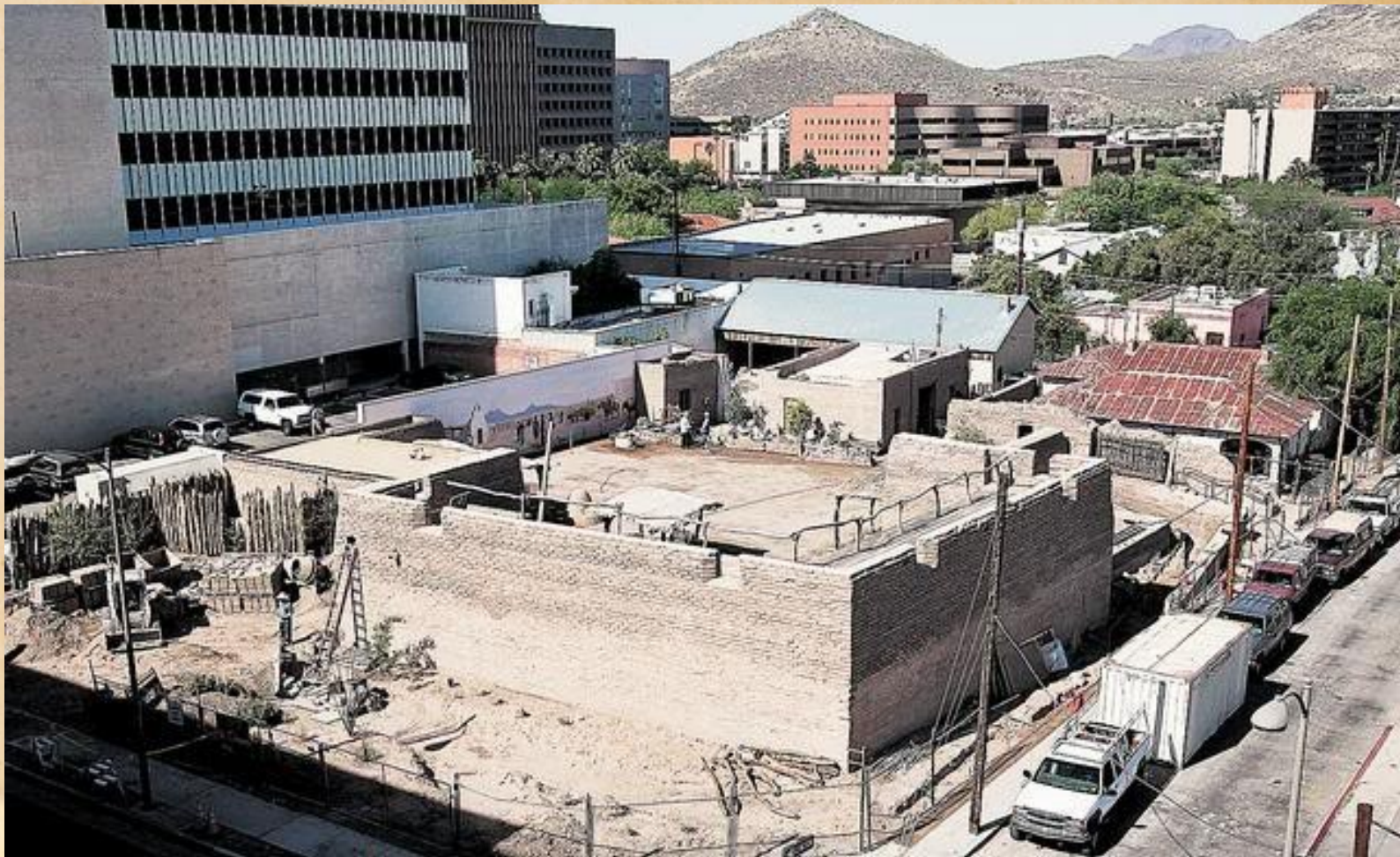
Spanish in Arizona

- Mission San Jose de Tumacacori near Tubac, AZ



Spanish in Arizona

- 1775 - Presidio San Agustin del Tucson established.




Gadsden Purchase


- 1846 to 1848 – Mexican American War
- 1848 – Mexico Cedes California, Nevada, Utah, Part of Colorado, Part of New Mexico, Northern Part of Arizona

Gadsden Purchase



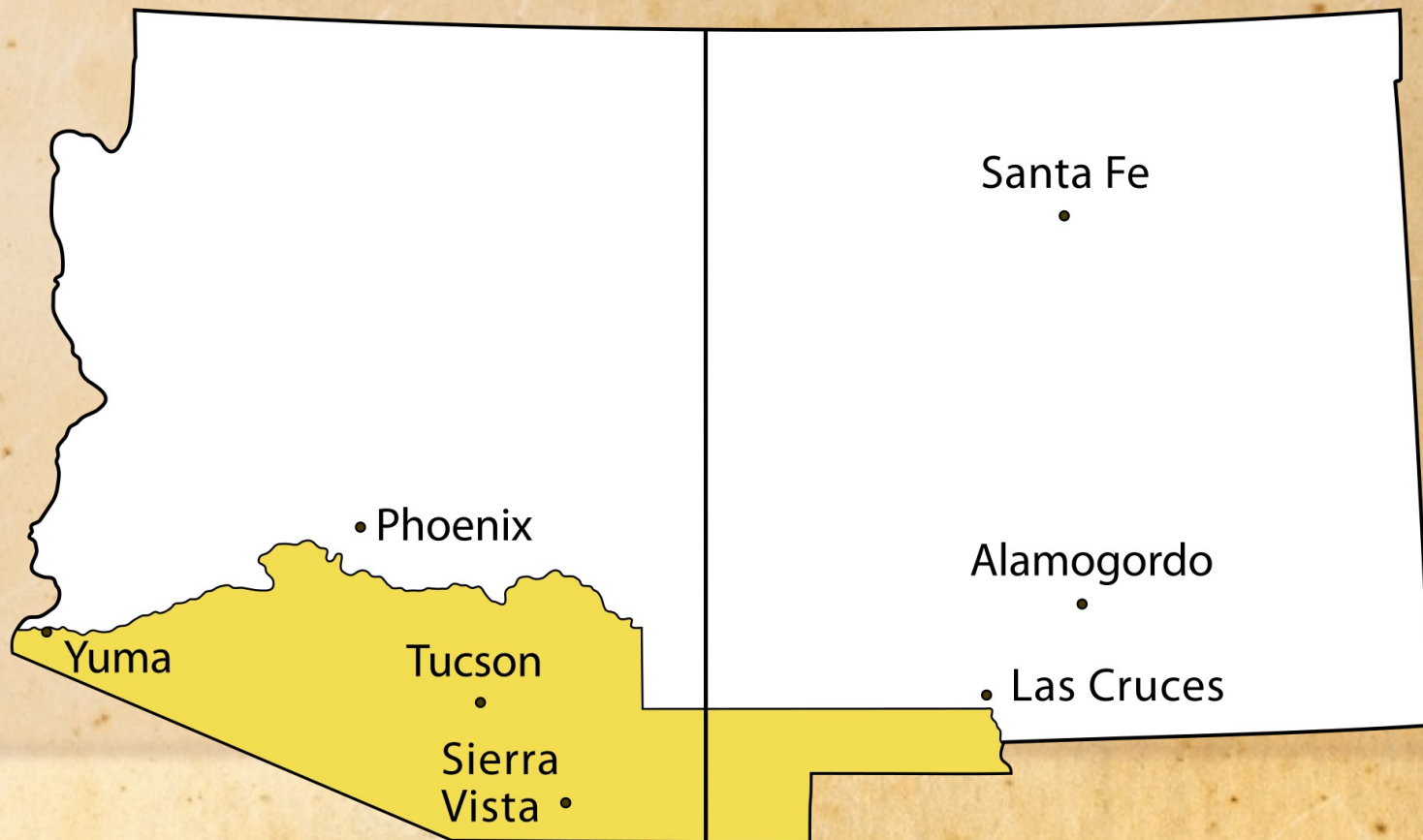
Gadsden Purchase



- US desired a southern transcontinental rail line
 - Wanted to connect California (became a state in 1850) to rest of country
 - Negotiated to purchase Southern Arizona and Southern New Mexico.
 - Also mining was seen as lucrative.
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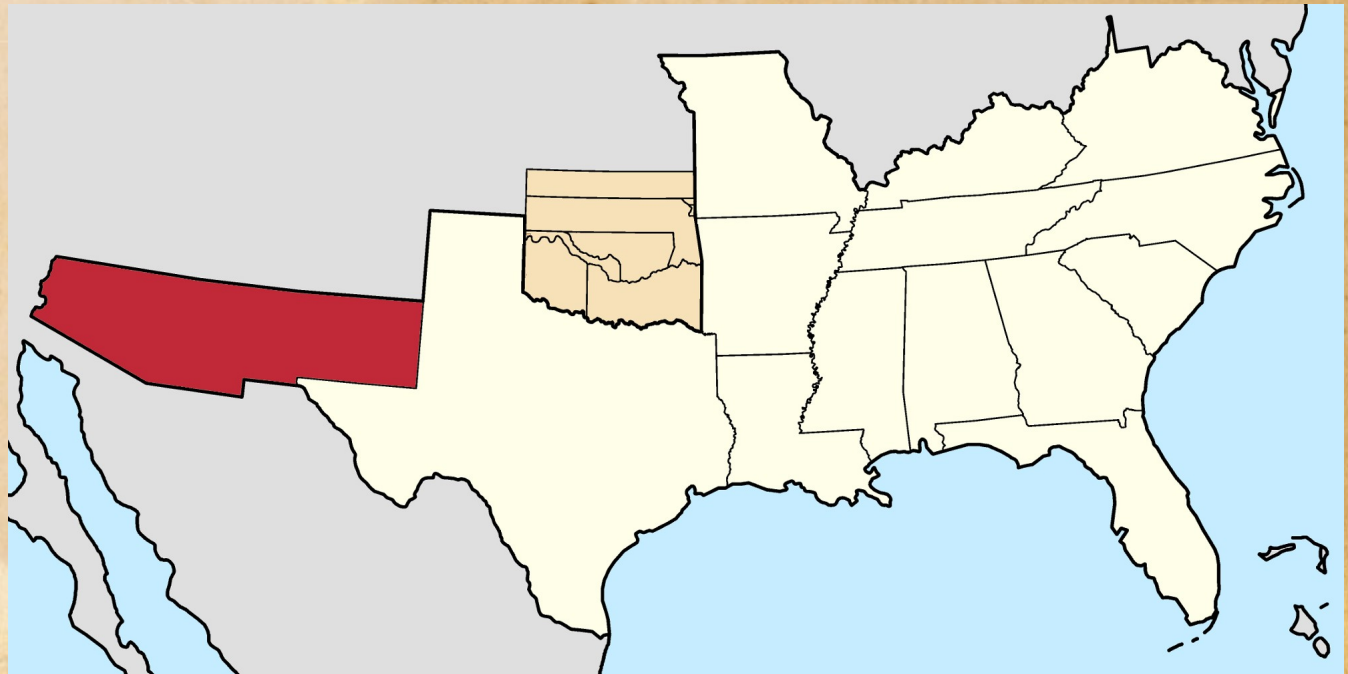
Gadsden Purchase

- **US Purchased from Mexico on June 8, 1854**
- **Tucson Population ~ 350 people down from about 1000**



Gadsden Purchase

- Territory of Arizona established in 1863 until 1912
- Became the State of Arizona on 14 February 1912.
- Arizona was a Southern Territory (part of the Confederacy) from 1861 to 1865



Gadsden Purchase

- Immediately after purchase, the railroads and the government sent surveyors
- Also, many miners entered the area
- Many of them died gruesome deaths at the hands of the Apaches

Charles Poston

- Known as “Father of Arizona”
- Explorer, prospector, author, politician, and civil servant
- Born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 1825.
- 1853 hired to survey lands in preparation for the Gadsden Purchase



Charles Poston

- Returned to East Coast to fund mining
- Involved with the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company in 1856
- Headquarters set up in Tubac
- Starting mining in the Santa Rita Mountains.
- Established Cerro Colorado (now a ghost town)
- Constantly attacked by the Apache

Charles Poston

- 1858 – over 1000 miners working the Heintzelman Mine (later called Silver Queen Mine)
- Northwest of Tubac
- Mining camp was a small city, with Poston serving as mayor and priest.
- Mine closed during the Civil War

Charles Poston

- 1861 – Apache's besieged Tubac: "Siege of Tubac"
- 1861 – Confederate militia from Tucson ends siege
- 1861 - Forced to leave Tubac because Apache attacks unbearable during Civil War
- 1863 – Poston appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona Territory by President Lincoln.

Charles Poston

- 1864 - Became Arizona's first delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- Traveled the world, wrote books
- Returned to Florence, AZ and appointed head of the General Land Office from 1877 to 1879.
- Died in 1902.

Pete Kitchen

- 1822 - 1895



Pete Kitchen

- Born 1822 in Covington, Kentucky.
- Served in U.S. Mounted Rifles during Mexican-American War (1846-1848)
- Arrived in Tucson in 1854
- Became an expert marksman with pistol and rifle

Pete Kitchen

- Started a ranch South of Tubac at junction of Santa Cruz and Potrero creeks
- Possibly the first permanent American ranch
- Almost a fort of a house on the top of a hill
- His excellent marksmanship made him highly feared by the Apache
- Once shot an Apache raider from 600 yards with his rifle

Pete Kitchen

- During the Civil War, the Apache were attacking regularly.
- Killed many farmers in the region
- Pete Kitchen defended his life, his workers lives and the lives of others against the Apache attacks
- Famous for his crops and livestock
- “Pete Kitchen’s Hams” were famous in the area into Tucson

Pete Kitchen

- Apache often tried to attack him and his family
- Killed his young stepson
- Tried to burn his house
- Many stories of his exploits
 - Night attacks by Apache
 - Bandits stealing his livestock and horses
 - Hung outlaws and bandits
 - Saved Cochise's son, Naiche

Pete Kitchen

- Pete Kitchen was unconquerable and unconquered
- He lived comfortably on his ranch despite the hostilities of Indians
- When the railroad came to the region, he couldn't compete so he retired to Tucson.

Pete Kitchen

- Remains of the Pete Kitchen Ranch





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